Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, JULY 11, 1808. [No. 2221.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.

July 27.

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriberon Sunday last, a Negro Boy named *GABRIEL*, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance, he walks stiff, which proceeds from having the rheumatism in his ancles—had on & took with him a pair of light mixed woollen velvet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirts and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS will be given if taken in Alexandria, and FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expences if brought home.

Tunis Craven.

Washington City, June 29. d

☞ All persons are forewarned from harboring him at their peril.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter*,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

A Brick House for Sale or Rent,

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,
Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Thirds a Tailtale

STRAY COW.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Commons near this Town on Monday the 4th inst. a yellowish red Milch Cow, with white face and belly, and had on a broad leather collar with my name worked on it, from which circumstance she is known to almost every person in and about the town. I will give a liberal reward if brought home, and if stolen or secreted I will give Ten Dollars to the person who will give information in whose possession she may be in, so that I get her again and the offender is convicted.

J. S. Scott.

July 9. 3t

ORPHAN's COURT,

Alexandria County, July Term, 1808.

ORDERED, That Thomas M. Davies, administrator of Elizabeth Isaac, insert the following advertisement three times in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Register.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained, from the orphan's court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Isaac, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of January next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand, this 8th day of July 1808.

Thomas M. Davies,
Administrator of Elizabeth Isaac.

July 8 3t

Washington Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the [illegible] dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, agreably to to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia,

By order of the Directors,

Daniel Carrol, of Dud'n
President.

June 21 law1m.

FOR SALE,

A likely young *NEGRO MAN*—he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22. co

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Parks* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches,

Henry S. Turner.

June 6. law5w

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, a piece of ground with the houses and other improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke-street & west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

June 21. dts

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

80 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

Forty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber's farm near Alexandria, on the morning of the 4th inst a NEGRO MAN named

JOHN,

About 21 years of age, hired by me from William Hepburn—He was formerly employed by Hepburn and Dundas as their waggoner.—He is a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with large, thick, pouting lips, a flat nose, large nostrils and is very black—He has a mark resembling a corn on the side of each of his feet near the little toe and stutters when spoken to hastily or when taken by surprise—He had on when he eloped, an old osnaburgh shirt, new osnaburgh trowsers and an old wool hat, and also took with him two woollen jackets, one of them blue, the other brown, a pair of nankeen pantaloons and an old castor which he may have taken off with him.

From the information I have received, I expect he has either crossed the bridge over the Potomac at the Little falls, with an intention of going to Baltimore, or has passed the ferry at Alexandria, & made for Port Tobacco in Maryland. A person answering the above description has been seen on both these roads. I will give the above reward for apprehending the said negro if he is taken above forty miles from Alexandria, and twenty dols. if taken within a less distance from Alexandria and without the district of Columbia and county of Fairfax; and 10 dollars if taken within either of the two last mentioned places, upon his delivery to me in Alexandria, or upon his being secured so that I can get him again.

JAS. H. DUNDAS.

July 8. d

BANK of ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the last year ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

6w

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with her first child Terms cash. She will not be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7. tf

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Company are hereby notified, that an annual meeting of the said Company will be held, according to law, at *Gadsby's* tavern, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of August next, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting, will be submitted to their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,
TREASURER.

George-Town, July 6. dtlst aug

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, for the term of five and a half years,

A middle aged *Negro Woman*,

a good house servant.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 6. dts

For Sale,

An elegant COACHEE, with *Patent Curtains*. It will serve either as a summer or a winter carriage—Also, *Plated Harness* for two horses. The carriage was built in Philadelphia, is in excellent order and has been very little used.

Likewise, a pair of handsome HORSES.—To be seen at the next stable to the Washington tavern, in Pitt-sreet.

July 5.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

AT a meeting of the Washington Society, of Alexandria, the 4th of July, 1803,

It was Resolved,

That the thanks of this Society be presented to JOHN D. SIMMS, Esq. for his elegant and appropriate Oration, delivered this day, and that a copy thereof be requested for publication.

Extract from the Minutes,
G. DENEALE, SEC'Y.

ORATION.

Gentlemen of the
Washington Society,

BEFORE I commence the task your unmerited favor has assigned me, permit me to solicit that indulgence to which youth and inexperience have so just a claim.

To add one new emotion to the number of those which are already awakened by the remembrance of our national nativity—to unite to the accuracy of fact the elegance of expression, or the beauties of arrangement, are objects to which ingenuity and eloquence can alone aspire. How then shall a youthful orator attempt the performance of a task so arduous? Or where should he find confidence but in that liberality which has been uniformly extended to his predecessors, and to which he would urge as an additional claim, the dif- [illegible] similar.

History, fellow-citizens, records but few events so well entitled to the admiration of the world, as that which we are assembled to commemorate. The acquisition of a territory, or the subjugation of an empire, may excite a transient plaudit, a momentary admiration; but the triumph of a virtuous people contending for the inherent rights of nature, will be remembered with delight, when the victories of ambition are forgotten, and the proud monuments of wealth and splendor are viewed only with abstract curiosity or cold indifference.

The history of revolutions, is too often a recital of the vices of mankind; and in tracing the progressive steps which have led to the abolistion of one government and to the establishment of another. The heart sickens at "the huge enormity of crime on crime accumulating"—that marked the reign of *tyranny*, rather than the progress of *liberty*. To this general reproach, the revolution which gave birth to our independence, forms a happy exception. We fought, not to *exterminate*, but to *save*—not to *abridge* the rights of man, but *to establish them.*

So long as the mother country evinced attention to the interests of her colonies, they acquiesced in her authority; but when that attention ceased they renounced an allegiance, which lost its obligation when it failed to command a correspondent *protection*.—England regarding us only as the ministers to her appetite, the mine from which she could occasionally replenish her exhausted treasury, forgot that the duty of the sovereign and the subject was *reciprocal*. Lost in the golden dreams of sinecure revenue, she never once remembered, that a people, who in the spirit of enterprize had relinquished a country, endeared by the ties of birth and affinity, to acquire new possessions in a remote and uncultivated land, would imbibe a spirit of independence which could not tamely submit to a deprivation of its rights.

Ours was not the mad contest of *ambition*, or the sudden ebullition of a *rebellious spirit*.—When petition and remonstrance were alike disregarded, and oppression grew with submission, it was time for a more cogent appeal. Arms alone could give redress. The olive-branch had been rejected, and the pride of Britain left us the painful, but necessary alternative, of the *sword*.

The appeal to *arms* had been preceded by every effort for conciliation, consistent with the spirit of *freemen*. We recounted the various acts of oppression and injustice under which we suffered. We examined with boldness and impartiality the rights of *nature* and of *nations*. These expostulations were disregarded—this examination, bold and conclusive, was treated with a *contemptuous silence*.

'Twas at this period that the people of America rose to *resist* the encroachments of tyranny, and to offer to the world the novel spectacle of an infant nation contending for its liberty, in opposition to a people bound by the most sacred obligations to *cherish* and *protect* it. We have seen the anxiety of nations excited, when two contending armies have met to decide the fate of a *city*, or the extent of a *boundary*—what then must have been their sensations when they beheld this great and interesting contest? To an army accustomed to the discipline of war, and inured to its hardships, were opposed an assemblage of men, whose habits and pursuits were all averse to bloodshed and devastation. But though inferior in numbers and in discipline, we exceeded our invaders in *virtue* and in *patriotism*.

When an oppressed people, animated by the resistless spirit of liberty, rise to assert their rights—when private interest is immolated on the altar of public utility, and every arm nerved by the sense of impending danger, discipline cannot sustain the shock, or numbers impede their progress to success.

The mercenary hireling who is impelled to battle by the expectation of reward, or the hope of plunder, is unequal to contend with the native citizen, whose aim is *freedom*, and whose *reward* is the consciousness of having served his country, with zeal and with fidelity. In no instance, perhaps, were these truths more fully established than in our revolutionary contest: it is here we perceive the superiority of the untutored native, to the disciplined foreigner—the soldier of freedom, to the slave of *despotism*.

To enter into a minute detail of the circumstances which marked our progress to liberty, would be unnecessary and uninteresting—they have already become the brilliant subject of history; and by consulting the page on which they are recorded, future tyrants may be taught to remember, that a people strong in the spirit of freedom are *invincible*: they will serve as beacons to direct succeeding revolutionists in the arduous task of acquiring independence: in our soldiers, they will perceive a dauntless bravery, a persevering activity, and a fidelity, to be found only in the breast of incorruptible patriotism; in our officers, instructed only by the dangers they had escaped, they will find a facility of design, and a promptitude of action, which would do honor to the wisdom and energy of a *veteran*.

It is much to be regretted, that the wisdom of the nation should be opposed to the erection of monuments expressive of the public gratitude. Other nations have employed the painter's and the sculptor's art, in commemorating the birth of a *poet*, or the conquest of a *city*, but America cannot boast a single monument on which the deeds of *patriotism* are recorded, or inscribed with the splendid virtues of a Washington, a Green, a Wooster, a Morgan, a Montgomery, a Warren, or a Mercer.

"The storied urn or animated bust" cannot revive the ashes of ancestral worth, but they cherish in posterity a spirit of patriotism, and a laudable emulation for similar testimonials. The youthful hero wandering among the cenotaphs of his forefathers feels a patriotic inspiration: fancy translates him to the field of battle, re-animates the mouldering victor, and re-echoes in his ear the triumphant acclamations of an emancipated people: in the kindling glow of enthusiasm he anticipates the day of peril, and the last reward of valor, when his mausoleum shall arise to perpetuate the remembrance of his services.

The pleasing emotions which arise in the American bosom from the contemplation of the great events that marked our revolution, and of the glorious characters of the heroes and statesmen by whom they were atchieved, are greatly heightened when that revolution is compared in its progress and result to that of France, which was so speedily to succeed [illegible] produce.—Eventful epoch in the history of France and of the world! How little did the great agitators of the political atmosphere foresee of the extent of the storm they were laboring to produce, and which has been destined in its progress to overwhelm with ruin its authors and their schemes—to bury in devastation the surrounding governments, and to banish liberty from the continent of Europe.

The sympathies of the American nation were naturally interested in the success of a people complaining of similar grievances, and professing the same principles which had actuated them in the assertion of their rights. Its sensibilities were alive to the appeal of liberty—and impetuosity allowed no time for *analysis*. In the ardor of enthusiasm, with a generous tho' mistaken zeal, they hailed the brilliant dawn of French regeneration. The more wise and considerate portion of our citizens condemned this hasty espousal—and however they might rejoice at the prospect of a reformation of abuses in the government of France, they trembled at the extent of their views, when they reflected upon the versatile, volatile, and voluptuous character of Frenchmen, so unfit for *Republicanism*. Their fears, alas! were too well founded, and experience has demonstrated the accuracy of their foresight—for what has France gained by all the bloodshed, cruelties, and devastations of her revolution? She has gained only the knowledge of her incapacity for the enjoyment of a republican government—but she has lost in the experiment that portion of liberty she before possessed, and has witnessed the truth of a principle advanced by her illustrious Montesquieu, that "the natural place of virtue is near to liberty, but it is not nearer to *extreme* liberty than it is to *servitude*."

The political convulsions which have agitated the world at various periods will always serve as instructive lessons to succeeding ages; but the history of France during the eventful years of her revolution is peculiarly adapted to crush the restless spirit of insurrection, and to guard popular credulity against the subtle poison of intrigue and ambition.

When the passions of a deluded populace are excited, when prudence is lost in prejudice, and each discontented spirit, ready to commence the work of desolation, there generally appears among them some prostituted genius, who like the demon of destruction—

Rides on the the whirlwind, and
Directs the storm!

So it was with France. In the midst of anarchy and confusion, we behold Robespierre, Condorcet, and Marat, adding fuel to the flame, and directing the hand of extermnation—magnifying the errors of the existing government, and indulging in the delusive theory of the *people's* sovereignty, they persuaded their fickle countrymen, that they who till then considered themselves free and happy, were oppressed and miserable. The constitution of France at that time, excelled any that had preceded it in the security and protection of the property and person of the subject. It became necessary then to excite odium against the *Monarch*—and by representing him as cruel, arbitrary, and unjust—to impute the same imperfections to the source from which he derived his authority—and even admitting the truth of the accusations reiterated against the unfortunate Louis, the conduct of his subjects will ever merit the detestation of the world.

"And pity, like a naked, new born babe,
"Striding the blast, or Heaven's cherubin,
hors'd
"Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
"Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
"That tears shall drown the wind!

A monarch fallen from the pinnacle of greatness, is a subject which cannot fail to touch the heart of sensibility, even the heart that is united to him only by the cord of sympathy. What then shall we say of France when renouncing the ties of loyalty, and discarding at the same moment the feelings of nature, we behold her exulting in the sufferings of her degraded sovereign? At that awful moment, when the wounded spirit waits the stroke of liberation, humanity would believe that the debt of retribution was discharged, and every heart would swell with compassion, for the bleeding victim. But Frenchmen, hailed with savage triumph, the blow that annihilated, at once the monarch and the man! They have no longer a Louis—nor, can the traveller find where he, who once filled the most splendid throne in Europe, is interred—for "no trace or vestige remains, of that spot, where shrouded by the doubtful gloom of twilight, ancient loyalty might have repaired, and paid the tribute of a tear—or, superstition breathed its ritual for the departed spirit"!

Happy would it have been for the world, if the effects of this revolution had been confined to *France*. All civilized nations feel its influence—and from the contemplation of more limited misfortunes, we turn with increased anxiety to the picture of *universal* affliction—Nations have resigned their liberties purchased with the blood of their ancestors, and cherished for ages with religious devotion, into the hands of a tyrant, whose vast ambition not satisfied with the subjugation of one country [illegible] worthy object in the acquirement of universal dominion. Institutions venerable for their antiquity, and endeared by the experience of their utility, have vanished at his *Imperial nod*—Nations intimidated by his power, have renounced their laws and customs compelled to acknowledge defects in their constitutions where none existed, and to supplicate the healing aid of this great political regenerator.

Among the victims to French domination, the eye of smypathy first discerns degraded Switzerland. On her wild and inaccessible mountains the genius of Liberty seemed to have fixed her residence, and her hardy sons destined by nature to officiate at her altar—But Switzerland was the first to attract the eyes of France, and to feel the baleful influence of that revolution, which by progressive steps has prostrated the liberties of the greater part of Europe. Under the sacred name of friendship, and professing the philanthropic wish of restoring freedom to their country—she desolated and enslaved it.—The name of *Uri*, the first to assert her rights, and the last to defend them will never be forgotten—The spirit of Tell animated and inspired his descendants. Those hills which till then had re-echoed only to the shepherd's pipe, or huntsmans horn; now rung with the wild acclamations of Liberty or Death! and their rude inhabitants armed only with the implements of husbandry, or the fragments of the rock, sallied forth to oppose a disciplined army.—The issue of a contest so unequal, was the triumph of oppression and the subjugation of Switzerland. She is no longer known as the residence of freedom, and all that remains unchanged in this once free and happy country, is the wild magnificence of its scenery, so congenial to the temper of its inhabitants

The fate of Italy too, remarkable for its ancient splendor and its modern degradation, will be remembered with regret. The statesman, the hero, and the scholar, will be equally interested in the contemplation of a country, once prolific in political eminence, in valor and in literature. Polite literature, with the arts and sciences, which seemed lost in discord and ignorance, revived in Italy; and having lost the splendid title of *mistress* of the world, she now obtained the less magnificent, but more honorable appellation of its instructress. It is here we see Dante, Tasso and Ariosto: here Petrarch sung the pains of a hopeless passion, while the rare combination of painting, poetry and sculpture distinguished Michelagnolo. While Venice afforded but little symptom of improvement, Florence was the temple of science and the nursery of genius, confirming the much contested fact, that literature can flourish only in the soil of *liberty*; for can it be expected that the politician will examine government in its various forms with the freedom of enquiry, when he is compelled to ascribe *perfection* to his *own*? Can the subject of a despot venture to admire the freedom of a *republican*? Or can the poet clip the excursive wing of fancy, and find a subject for his muse in the panegyric of his master or the splendor of a court!

It is unnecessary to proceed with the melancholy catalogue of nations whose independence has been beaten down by the arms of France, or seduced into the toils of her intrigue.

From the contemplation of changes in the political state of Europe, so great and important, we are naturally led to a consideration of the cause by which they were produced.

To change suddenly systems of government—to abolish at once institutions confirmed by time—and to eradicate the prejudices of habit, are objects seldom attempted, and more rarely attained. In the history of nations, we generally discern an enthusiastic attachment to the form of government under which they had lived for ages, a religious veneration for institutions founded by their ancestors, and a pertinacity in local prejudices too strong to yield at once to the influence of reason and of truth.

If alterations have been made in their civil or religious ordinances, it has been the work of *time*; but within the last and present centuries, Europe has exhibited phenomena in politics, unequalled in the annals of history. By the potent hand of *Bonaparte*, governments have been subverted, institutions dissolved, and habits either changed or eradicated—What was once the work of *ages*, has now become the effect of a *campaign*.

Superstition, ever ready to ascribe great and unexpected occurrences to miraculous interposition, would regard this universal victor as a malignant spirit liberated for a time to be the scourge of the world. Intriguing discontent will hail him the universal philanthropist, while servile timidity would represent him too good to err, and too powerful to be opposed. But it is not unusual in times of trouble and confusion, to see instances of individual elevation. Popular impetuosity must be directed by some superior hand, or it is necessarily exhausted by the violence of its own exertion. Is it then wonderful, that while France was distracted with intestine commotions—when rage had grown weary with indulgence, and cruelty sick of destruction—a genius should appear capable to direct, and artful enough to concentrate the national energies? To the native feebleness or infatuation of the conquered, and the vast superiority of the conquerors in skill, and in numbers, is to be attributed his success in arms.

Let us now, fellow citizens, turn our attention to *AMERICA*.—Hitherto in the enjoyments of peaceful industry, we have remained the silent spectators of the revolutions in Europe—we have seen *regal* government abolished and imperial authority established on its ruins. Our indignation and regret have been alternately excited at the pusillanimity that relinquished freedom without a struggle, and the spirit of independence which rose in opposition, only to render its fall, more lamentable. Events so replete with instruction, cannot fail to make a lasting impression on the minds of reflecting republicans. They will teach them to repress the rising spirit of innovation, to preserve that integral strength without which the republic is endangered, and to distrust the professions of designing ambition.

Ours is a nation free and independent, *intrinsically great* and *powerful*. We claim no celestial origin, no superior lustre from the records of antiquity, or the splendid achievements of imaginary ancestry. We trace not our extraction to some immaculate priest who attained the honor of Apotheosis—or to the titled robber, who having followed glory "through a sea of blood" returned to mix throne to contemplate the vast destruction his villainy had accomplished. The spirit of liberty created us—Heroes whose names yet vibrate on the ear were *our* progenitors.

The evils which generally result from extent of territory, are diminished by the form of government under which we live. It must necessarily happen, that the interests of a remote people, are neglected or misconceived by a legislature too attentive to local advantages, or ignorant of their temper and of their habits. But in a congress of representatives each portion of our extensive country has its proper influence in the system of legislation. This equal participation, by consolidating interests, unites exertion, and renders each state equally jealous of innovation on the general system of government, and equally prompt in defending it against the attacks of foreign aggression.

By a wise separation of the executive, legislative, and judiciary departments, we may enjoy the rare advantages of laws dictated by an honest zeal for the public welfare—an exposition of those laws, free from bias and constraint, and an impartial fidelity in their execution. But if the executive should leave the sphere to which he should be confined, if the legislature should cease to be actuated by patriotic motives, and the judiciary lose that

ndependence which should characterise the expositors of the law, we may retain the ame of a republic, but we no longer possess s essential principles—Destroy the equi- oise of power, and we cease to be free and qual.

The judiciary has ever been considered the palladium of the people's rights—Founding ts decisions on the firm and immutable prin- ciples of reason and of justice, or upon the known and fundamental maxims of establish- ed law, it gives certainty to right, and preci- ion in its exercise. But surely we cannot expect decisions founded on principles like hese from the venal judge who sacrifices onesty to interest, and dares not evince a spirit of independence, lest per chance it cost him his office.

The legislative branch of our government s not less calculated to promote the general welfare, when properly exercised, or more letrimental to its interests when committed o the hands of ignorant or prejudiced repre- sentatives.

Popular elections, tho' well calculated to maintain equality of influence, are neverthe- ess peculiarly favorable to artful and design- ng demagogues. By flattering the preju- dices of the people—by withdrawing their ttention from *measures*, and confining it to *men*, they acquire an influence which in times of truth and conviction they could never have obtained. Aspiring folly, jealous of the su- periority of talents and of knowledge, will epresent its Utopian system as the only ta- isman by which the republic can be preserved. Kindred ignorance listens with credulity to tale so flattering to its prejudices, and ex- alts men to a seat in the national assembly whom nature never destined to move beyond he precincts of *private occupation*. Liberty nd equality are the constituent principles of republican government, but it is a liberty re- trained by *law*—an equality founded in *per- sonal security*. When *liberty* becomes *licen- ciousness* and *equality* consists in an *equal indiscriminate title* to the dignities of the na- ion, personal security is at an end, and the omplicated machine of government, com- mitted to the direction of political empyricism, must cease to operate the public good.

To correct fortuitous errors, and to pre- erve unimpaired the native excellence of their onstitution, are objects worthy the attention f a people dependent on its integral strength, nd sensible of the advantages which have hi- herto resulted from its salutary provisions.— May we not then, fellow citizens, cherish the leasing hope that at a time like this, which emands unanimity and exertion, party spirit may be taught no longer to distract our coun- ils—the odious distinctions of federalist and epublican be lost in the conciliating terms of riend and brother—and proscription be de- ounced only against wilful error or establish- ed guilt.

The system of retaliation adopted by France nd England, threatens annihilation to our ommerce. *Neutrality* has become criminal, nd rights till now uncontroverted, are violat- d upon the broad plea of *necessity*. A pre- entive policy has been introduced, to which openhagen fell the first instructive victim. ier mouldering ruins will eternize the dis- race of a nation, who deemed *perfidy* justi- ed by *policy*, and *robbery* legalized by *emer- ency*.

We need no longer consult the antiquated ages of Grotius, Puffendorf or Vattel—we hall derive more applicable instruction from he novel system of imperial edicts, royal anifestoes, and blockading decrees.

It remains for America to determine, whe- her she will submit to violations so gross and nexampled. It remains for the world to wit- ess, whether the spirit which actuated her in he acquirement of liberty, will continue to nimate her in the preservation of her *rights*. Let it never be said, that our ancestors ac- uired independence, but degenerate *posterity* ad not the courage to *defend* it.

We have attained an eminence in the scale f nations—let it ever be employed in pre- erving that equilibrium of power, which can one set bounds to the progress of ambition, r preserve, uninterrupted, the political har- ony of the world. Stimulated by the exam- le of our progenitors, and sensible of the nvaluable inheritance they have transmitted s, may we preserve unimpaired its native ustre: and while the nations of Europe rise r fall with the tide of fortune, may each suc- ceeding anniversary of our national birth-day find us *peaceful*, *free* and *independent*.

Capt. Disbrow of the British schr. Argo- aut, arrived at New York in 12 days from t. Johns, N. B. states, that the day after he ailed he spoke a British barque, 41 days om Hull for St. Johns, and was informed hat the emperor of Russia was beheaded, nd the Baltic open. Captain D. had this ews confirmed two days after at St. Andrews where he had stopt) by a brig that had st arrived from London.

The British Packet Queen Charlotte, ar- ved at Halifax on the 16th ult. in 6 days om New York.

Capt. Barss, 16 days from Halifax (arri- d at Boston) informs, that the British acket had arrived there from New York; hat Col. Burr had landed from her, and been introduced to the Governor and admiral, and treated with politeness.

By the Osage letters have been received in this city to the middle of May.

Mr. Lewis, with the dispatches brought by the Osage, has passed thro' this city for Washington. We understand that the secretary of the navy returned to Washington with him. Letters from the most respectable sources in London confirm the printed accounts of the entire rejection of the propositions carried out to France by the Osage; and they give the strongest reason for believing that Great-Britain also adheres to her retaliating orders.

Under these circumstances the withdrawing of the embargo is not within the legal power of the president; however much he might be inclined to remove it on account of its experienced inefficacy and the extreme unpopularity that has attended it.—— Whether he will call congress immediately, remains to be seen. From the language of the government paper at Washington; the accustomed obstinacy of the executive in its visionary schemes; and the position in which any honorable change would place it with respect to France; it must be concluded that they will adhere to their state nostrum, the embargo. We may therefore make up our minds to bear with it some months longer. Produce must fall still lower; other *stop laws* must pass, to prevent legal proceedings; the poor must be ground a little more; and at length when the public feeling is sufficiently stung, we may be freed from the present administration and the embargo together.

[*Baltimore North American.*

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *July* 8.

The following letter, taken in connexion with the whispers in yesterday's Gazette, afford pretty good grounds to hope that an amicable adjustment of our differences with England will soon take place. With France we can do nothing. Bonaparte will have his way in spite of the Devil. If, then, harmony can be restored between us and England on honorable terms, and we trust it can, where is the man so unreasonable as to object to it. Every real American will rejoice at the event.

Extract of a letter from one of the first American mercantile houses in London, dated May 7, 1808, received by the Osage.

"We are very glad to be able to say, that there now seems to be no doubt of the friendly relations between our countries being restored, and we hope soon. Your messenger with dispatches for your minister, whose arrival has been for some time anxiously looked for, is arrived, and we trust nothing will arise to retard the negociation and prevent the restoration of our commerce with the U. States to its accustomed level."

A letter from a passenger in the Packet to his friend in this city, dated June 18th, says,

"You will perhaps have heard that Col. Burr was to be one of us. We took him out of a Pilot Boat four leagues from the Hook, after having lain to waiting for him until 9 at night. He was accompanied by ——, who introduced him on board, as a Mr. Edwards, under which name he continues, as he supposes, incog, though every one on board knows who he is. He proceeds with us to England," &c.

Yesterday the editors of this Gazette received, via Norfolk, a letter from their correspondent at Havanna, dated the 12th of June. This letter contains, among other remarks, the following:

"I find the effects of the embargo here as they are with us—an almost total stagnation of every thing. Provisionr, though dear, are not absolutely scarce. Flour is at 28 dollars, but there is from 10 to 15,000 barrels at market, and some supplies are received from La Vera Cruz.

"On the evening of the 9th the governor received by a felucca from Spain which touched on the eastern coast, and proceeded immediately to La Vera Cruz, official dispatches announcing the revolution in Spain. They were at first said to contain all the particulars down to the execution of the Prince of Peace; but in an interview I had myself with the governor last evening, he informed me they only informed of the succession of the prince of Asturias to the throne. It is known, however, that they also announced the suspension or removal of the powers of the Prince of Peace—for the orders (printed and circulated) were, it appears, hurried off, on the very day of his removal, in order to prevent the effects of the (supposed) arrangements with the British. Indeed finding from some of the officers that the papers I brought contained more particulars than had been here received, I mentioned it to the governor, who expressed a strong desire to see them, and they have been accordingly transmitted.

"The news of the revolution has, I am informed, occasioned much joyful satisfaction. At a meeting of the governor and council on the evening after the reception of the dispatches, the late additional duties on imports and exports (laid to support the new dignities of the late Prince of Peace) were taken off—reducing them 4 on the former, and three and a half on the latter from what they formerly were: and they have even gone so far as to order the duties on the vessel to Norfolk (brig Eliza, Brown) by which I wrote this day, to be restored. This is a fact on which you may rely, as I have it from the American agent at whose house I stay, and who has just signed her papers. This is a good BEGINNING, whatever may be the fusther result.

"The news of the revolution has occasioned no COMMOTION here, though I am told the people at large have been very open, and, in convivial parties, VOCIFEROUSLY joyful in their expressions of satisfaction. They anticipate a better state of things, as to colonial and other regulations, from the ministers who have succeeded to the new government."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 8.

"Last night arrived here, the French brig La Pars, capt. Crasiel, 23 days from Guadaloupe. She carries 16 guns and 110 men, and is one of the Rochefort squadron which brought out troops to Guadaloupe.—It is said she has come for provisions and to be refitted, having had an engagement with a British sloop of war, which she beat off with the loss of four men.

"This day arrived schooner Mary Ann, Moss, 21 days from Laguira. Left ship Thomas, Wilson, of and for Baltimore, in one month; brig Lion, of ——, sent in and under seizure; and schooner ——, of Baltimore for Europe."

LEXINGTON, *June* 18.

By a gentleman immediately from St. Louis, we are informed that several of the Indian tribes up the Missouri had manifested a very decided spirit of hostility towards the U. States; that some murders had been committed, and a general alarm excited among the inhabitants of the frontiers.

—

By a traveller who passed through this week from New Orleans, we are informed that the Indians are continuing their murders. A gentleman from Georgia for Natchez was lately shot through the body and robbed. A company coming up from the latter place, was attacked and plundered just ahead of the person who gave us the information, but whose party were fortunately sufficiently numerous to deter the Indians from hostilities.

For Sale,

A *NEGRO GIRL*, about 21 years of age, accustomed to all kinds of house work.—She will be sold on a credit of 4 and 6 months.

Apply to the Printer.

June 11. 6t

E. LANPHIER.

Has just received a few boxes

Elegant Ribands, and a case of low priced Bonnets.

July 11. 3t

Just Published,

For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,

The American Register;

OR,

General Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.

The *American Artillerists Companion*. No. 3. Price Two Dollars.

July 11.

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Triplett*.

Edmund Denney.

July 11. eod

Five Dollars *Reward*.

Ran away from the subscriber about five weeks since, an apprentice to the chair-making business, named *GEORGE GREEN*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.—The above reward will be paid for delivering him to his master.

Ephraim Evans.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said boy, at their peril.

July 11. law3t

Young Hyson Tea, Manufactured Tobacco, &c. &c.

10 qr. chests young Hyson Tea,
First quality Chewing Tobacco,
Common do. from the manufactories at Richmond, in whole and half kegs, warranted,
Mess Beef, in whole and half barrels—which will be sold low to close sales,
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 14 English Crown Glass, in half boxes,
50 hhds. retailing Molasses,
A few hhds. well flavored Jamaica Spirits,
New-England Rum, in hogsheads.
10 hhds. good Sugars, &c.

For sale, on moderate terms, by

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 11. eo6t

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

On TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1808,
Will be presented a celebrated COMEDY, *in five acts, called*

THE WEST INDIAN.

(Written by Richard Cumberland, esq.)

Stockwell,	Mr. Warren.
Belcour,	Mr. Wood.
Captain Dudley,	Mr. Briers.
Charles Dudley,	Mr. Cone.
Major O'Flaherty,	Mr. Cross.
Stukely,	Mr. Miller.
Fulmer,	Mr. Blisset.
Varland,	Mr. Francis.
Sailor,	Mr. Seymour.
Servants,	Mast. Harriss, &c.

Lady Rusport,	Mrs. Francis.
Charlotte Rusport,	Mrs. Wood.
Louisa Dudley,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Mrs. Fulmer,	Mrs. Seymour.

To which will be added, a grand pantomimical drama, in two acts, called

LA PEROUSE;

OR,

The Desolate Island.

The Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations entirely new. Scenery painted by Mr. Jefferson. The Music by Morehead and Davey, with orchestra parts by Mr. Reinagle.

EUROPEANS.

La Perouse,	Mr. Jefferson.
Conge (his valet)	Mr. Bray.
Officers,	Mess. Wood, Cone, &c.
Madame Perouse,	Mrs. Jefferson.
The child of Perouse,	Mast. J. Jefferson.

INDIANS.

Kanko (the chief)	Mr. Cross.
Nagaski (the father of Umba)	Mr. Francis.
Petopataw (the brother)	Mr. Miller.
Tetosama,	Mr. Jacobs.
Umba,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Chimpanzee (an animal of the Desolate island)	Mr. Harris.

On Thursday, the Comedy of *Cure for the Heart Ache*, with (by particular desire) *Of Age to-morrow.*

*** *The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.*

††† *Admittance—Box, One Dollar—Pitt, Seventy-Five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.*

††† *Box Tickets to be had at the Bar of Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.*

WHEREAS *Michael Kenedy* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of R. Mott—and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said *Michael Kenedy*, that on Thursday, 14th inst. between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Michael Kenedy*, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 11th day of July, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

July 11. 3t

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 1, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* ot any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common adage remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Seafaring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2900 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That *Hugh Carolin*, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 6 weeks in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Teste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Carolin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1808.

Hugh Carolin, *Adm'r.*
of James Carolin.

June 22. 3aw4w

THE subscriber has on hand, 12,000 feet of Bay Wood, and 3,000 feet of St. Domingo Wood, which he will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

John Muir,

Cabinet-Maker, Royal-street.

July 1. 2aw1tf.

TO RENT,

THE *STORE* at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of *Benjamin Shreve*, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo. 14. ay6w

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING

AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.

Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our *foreign affairs*, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

Just Received and for Sale

BY R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

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Francis Key, *Trustee.*

July 1. eots

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